MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

Property Name: Fountain Rock Lime Co. Quarry & Housing Survey Dis Inventory Number: F-8-126
Address: Fountain Rock Road Fountain Rock Park Historic district: X yes no
City: Walkersville Zip Code: 21793 County: Frederick
USGS Quadrangle(s): Walkersville
Property Owner: Frederick County Tax Account ID Number:
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): Tax Map Number:
Project: Handley House Treatment Agency: POS
Agency Prepared By: Maryland Historical Trust
Preparer's Name: Jonathan Sager Date Prepared: 9/7/2005
Documentation is presented in: MIHP F-8-126; "Historical and Architectural Report: Handley House, Fountain Rock Lime Company; Fountain Rock Park"
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property:
Inventory Number: Eligible:yesListed:yes
Inventory Number: Eligible:yes Listed:yes the visit by MHT Stafyes no Name:
Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)
The Fountain Rock Lime Company Quarry and Housing Survey District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The lime production facility is associated with local agricultural and industrial history during the period ca. 1900 to 1957. The architecture and engineering throughout the district is distinctive and characteristic of the specialized industrial process that took place there. The worker housing is an integral part of the district, illustrating the rural nature of the facility and the relationship between domestic and commercial life. See MIHP F-8-126 and the report "Handley House, fountain Rock Lime Company, Fountain Rock Park" for more information.
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIE
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: XA B XC D Considerations: A B C D E F G
MHT Comments: Market 19/23/05 Preservation Services Date 19/23/05
Reviewer, National Register Program Date

200501811

Capsule Summary

Inventory No. F-8-126
Fountain Rock Lime Company
Fountain Rock Road
Frederick County, MD
Ca. 1875-1950

Access: Public

The Fountain Rock Lime Company is a complex of industrial structures, dwelling houses, and transportation-related structures, and the Fountain Rock Spring area, that developed and operated as a cohesive whole throughout its ca. 75-year period of operation. Once a noisy industrial area with its row of dwelling houses lining the lane, it is now part of the Fountain Rock Park, a quiet nature preserve that incorporates the memory of Frederick County's agricultural lime industry. Although the two seem opposed, the park retains a significant sense of the onceactive industrial and residential complex through the remaining buildings and structures and their association within the historic landscape. The nearby commercial trout farming structures adjoining the Fountain Rock Spring, from which everything in the immediate area has drawn its name and its water, also retains continued association with its historic use. The Fountain Rock Lime Company site includes five contributing buildings, six contributing structures, and one contributing object. Only one building, the Nature Center, is considered non-contributing. Wooden walkways, playground equipment, picnic tables and shelters, and a small shed, all associated with the Fountain Rock Park development, are considered impermanent structures; they are therefore noted but not included in the resource count.

The Fountain Rock Lime Company complex, now known as Fountain Rock Park, is a significant remnant of the agricultural lime industry that flourished in Frederick County through the second half of the 19th century and into the first decades of the 20th century. In active operation from the 1870s until ca. 1950, the complex reveals the basic technologies involved in

the agricultural lime industry throughout as well as the cultural landscape that developed around this primarily rural industry. The complex of buildings and structures is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of the various residential, industrial, and transportation-related components that comprise an agricultural lime industrial complex.

The complex is potentially eligible under National Register Criterion D for the archeological information that may be preserved around the standing structures and associated ruins, as well as for prehistoric sites associated with the spring and its location near the Monocacy River.

Inventory No. F-8-126

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

1. Name of I	Property	(indicate prefer	red name	e)			16	
historic	Fountain Roc	k Lime Company (prefer	red)					
other	Fountain Roc	k Lime Works; Fountain	Rock Lir	me and Bri	ck Co.;	Fountain Rock T	rout Farm	
2. Location								
street and number	Fountain Roc	k Road					not for pu	blication
city, town	Walkersville					X	vicinity	
county	Frederick							
3. Owner of	Property	y (gives names a	ınd mailir	ng address	es of al	l owners)		
name	Board of Cou	inty Commissioners, Dept	t. of Park	s and Reci	reation			
street and number	Winchester H	Iall				telephone		
city, town	Frederick		s	tate M	D	zip code	21701	
4. Location	of Legal	Description						
courthouse, registry	of deeds, etc.	Frederick County Cour	rthouse		liber	1210 folio	78	
80		tax map	58	tax parcel	59	tax	ID number	Unknown
5. Primary L	ocation	of Additional D	Data			_		
Contri Deterri Deterri Recor	buting Resourd mined Eligible to mined Ineligible ded by HABS/I ic Structure Re	port or Research Report	t Maryland r/Marylan					
6. Classifica	ation							
		Current Function				Resource C	Count	
man Ton Then Steen	c public _	agriculture		landscape	1	Contributing	Noncontr	ibuting
building(s)	private _	commerce/trade		recreation	/culture	5	1	_ buildings
structure site	both _	defense domestic		religion social		6		_ sites structures
object	-	education		transporta	tion	1	1.	- objects
	-	funerary		work in pr		12	1	
	10.00	government		unknown		-		Unit manifell
		health care		vacant/no	t in use	Number of C	ontributing	Resources
		industry		other:		previously li		
							5	

7. Description			Inventory No.	F-8-126
Condition		-		
	excellent	Deteriorated		
	good	Ruins		
X	fair	Altered		

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

7 Description

The Fountain Rock Lime Company is a complex of industrial structures, dwelling houses, and transportation-related structures, and the Fountain Rock Spring area, that developed and operated as a cohesive whole throughout its ca. 75-year period of operation. Once a noisy industrial area with its row of dwelling houses lining the lane, it is now part of the Fountain Rock Park, a quiet nature preserve that incorporates the memory of Frederick County's agricultural lime industry. Although the two seem opposed, the park retains a significant sense of the once-active industrial and residential complex through the remaining buildings and structures and their association within the historic landscape. The nearby commercial trout farming structures adjoining the Fountain Rock Spring, from which everything in the immediate area has drawn its name and its water, also retains continued association with its historic use. The Fountain Rock Lime Company site includes five contributing buildings, six contributing structures, and one contributing object. Only one building, the Nature Center, is considered non-contributing. Wooden walkways, playground equipment, picnic tables and shelters, and a small shed, all associated with the Fountain Rock Park development, are considered impermanent structures; they are therefore noted but not included in the resource count.

Fountain Rock Park, located southwest of the Town of Walkersville in Frederick County, is approached along a long unpaved lane running east from Fountain Rock Road. Several early 20th century houses front onto Fountain Rock Road just north of the entrance, and two houses front along the north side of the lane. These houses are privately-owned but were historically associated with employees at the Fountain Rock Lime Company complex. The two houses along the lane were originally owned by the Company, sold in the 1930s, and are two-story, three bay frame houses very similar in construction and appearance to the Handley House still located on the Park property. Historically (by 1928) the Fountain Rock Lime Company owned seven dwelling houses occupied by Company employees. Two of those houses were demolished prior to the purchase of the property by Frederick County in 1983, three still stand within the Park. The two privately-owned houses along the lane, while not included in the resource count, contribute to the historical setting of the Park.

The wedge-shaped Park boundary is delineated by a tall chain-link fence. Within the boundary, entering from the west on the entrance lane (past the two privately-owned houses), a playground area with colorful plastic equipment has been installed on the south side of the lane. This is the site of one of the company tenant houses, known as the "Big House" or Kaufman House, since demolished.

On the north side is a gravelled parking area and a path leading to the concrete-capped Fountain Rock Spring and the trout pond beyond. The springhead was capped by then-owner McKendree Fulks in the 1970s with a fourteen-foot concrete collar surrounded with a large amount of fill. Fulks' capping of the spring and the surrounding fill obliterated the original location of the spring pond. A new pond, the trout pond still in place today (2004) was created to the north. Water from the spring is piped to a concrete trough west of the capped spring, where the water is directed northward into the pond. Fill was added along the east side of the trout pond. Both the capped spring and the alteration of pond with

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surrounding fill have changed the historic landscape of the spring area. At the north end of the trout pond is a concrete spillway into the silty "Bullfrog pond" that drains into Glade Creek northwest of the subject property. In the wetlands area just west of the pond, and running parallel to the pond, is series of holding ponds (called "the canal"), separated by concrete spillway/gates to control water levels. On the east bank (1970s fill) of the pond is a picnic shelter and several picnic tables.

Southwest of the spring area, along the north side of the lane, are two former building sites. The western-most house site, located just within the fence line, is identified only by a few remaining concrete foundation blocks in the ground. To the east of this site, near the gravel parking area, is the concrete outline of truck scales installed ca.1947 for the Fountain Rock Lime & Brick Co. The building known as "The Cottage" (the former Hayes Luby house) was moved to this location at that time, just north of the scales, to serve as the Scale House. In the 1970s, The Cottage was moved again to its current location (see below).

Continuing eastward on the lane, on the south side, fronting north is the Handley House. This house was constructed ca.1907. It is balloon frame construction, two-stories, with a three-bay window/door/window fenestration, and sits on a limestone foundation. The original wood German siding is covered with gray asphalt shingles over the entire exterior. Windows have all been removed or covered with plywood, however a remaining sash observed in the upper story interior is two over two double hung sash. The small house has a central brick chimney and a two-story, one-room rear ell with a chimney in its south wall. A one-story shed-roofed addition forms the southwest corner of the building and covers the bulkhead entrance into the cellar. The cellar is currently flooded with approximately one foot of what appears to be spring water. The original floor-plan is three rooms on both the first and second floor. The roof is covered with corrugated metal sheets.

Immediately east of the Handley House is "The Cottage," a frame, two-story, gable-front dwelling house that has been converted to office and meeting space. The front (north) elevation is three bays, window/door/window, on the first story and two window bays on the second story. The first story front windows are large two over two sash, other windows are smaller one over one replacement sash. A vent opening is located in the north gable peak. The west elevation has no window openings, while the east elevation has two windows on the first story and two on the second. The house is covered with vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. It has a full front and back porch. According to interviews with former residents, this house was moved to this location from the north side of the lane, west of the log house, probably in the 1970s. The house, known as the Luby House for its long-term occupant Hayes Luby, was originally located southeast of its current site, near the railroad spur trestle (see below).

Across the lane, on the north side and fronting south, is the "Log House," which probably dates from the 1870s. This two-story log dwelling sits on a raised stone foundation. The south (front)

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elevation is four bays, window/door/door/window, although the western-central entrance is covered with siding infill; the second story is two window bays. Windows are small, two over two double hung sash with a simple shelf architrave. The house is covered with wood German siding; the east gable peak is covered with wide horizontal boards. There is a single interior brick chimney in the east gable end. A three bay porch with shed roof and concrete block steps provides access to the front entrance. The rear (north) porch is at ground level and is enclosed. The roof is covered with channel drain metal sheets.

The hand-hewn logs used in the construction of this dwelling show evidence that they were reused from another earlier building; original corner notching and tenons are exposed on interior walls. The floor plan was originally a three-room plan. The front (southeast) door opens into the east room (kitchen); there is a brick fireplace on the east wall. The winder stairs are located in the northeast corner. These were originally enclosed with (re-used?) beaded boards but the boards were later cut to expose the stairs. The other (southwest, now sealed) front door opened into the west parlor. There was also a north-west room behind the west parlor. The three rooms would have been divided by partitions, now removed. Original random-width, tongue and groove, pine floor boards are intact in the west parlor but are covered with later narrow floor boards in the kitchen area. The exposed log walls were originally whitewashed. Later the logs were covered with machined lath and hair plaster, which was painted and possibly later covered with wall paper. This first layer of plaster was covered with a later layer of white plaster. The second story shows the same floor plan, with the partition walls intact, and progression of wall treatments.

The lane continues eastward perhaps twenty-five feet and rising slightly uphill, ending in a gravel parking lot just west of the kiln and quarry complex. On a low rise to the north is the Nature Center building, ca. 1970. This is a frame gable front one-story building covered with board and batten siding. The roof has two metal decorative barn vents on the peak, salvaged from local barns in the 1970s by McKendree Fulks. Constructed by Fulks during his ownership of the trout farm, the building was used by recreational fishermen on the site for processing their catch. It now serves as the educational center for the Park. It is considered a non-historic, non-contributing building.

Northeast of the Nature Center is the Limestone Quarry, now water-filled (a natural process associated with abandoned limestone quarries). The north and east rims of the quarry pond are clifflined. The brick, shed-roofed dynamite shed still stands on the northeast rim. A modern wooden walkway lines the shallow south and west edges of the quarry pond. The area is surrounded with mature deciduous trees.

Built into a hillside immediately south of the quarry is the remaining six-pot Lime Kiln structure (originally eight pots, two appear to have collapsed by the 1940s, see attached historic photos). Stablized in 1995, the stone walled structure is approximately 25 feet high and fronts on the west and south sides of the hill. The south wall has three remaining kilns and faces the nearby railroad right-of-

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way. This bank of kilns can be seen in the attached historic photo with the two collapsing kilns still apparent (shown with horse-cart in front). The west wall, also with three kilns, fronts toward the residential complex. The kilns have arched tunnels for the fire and removal of burned lime at the bottom; the open pots (or silos) can be observed at the top of the hill. They are brick-lined, round structures.

Immediately off the northwest corner of the kiln structure are three parallel stone walls in a east-west direction. These are the raised foundation remains of the Crusher/Sorting Shed (see attached historic photo). The frame superstructure sat on top of these three walls and housing the sorting sieve. The sorting cylander is now displayed within the remaining walls and is considered a contributing object. The sorter was fed through a hopper from the east gable end of the building. The concrete hopper foundation remains on the hillside east of the Sorting Shed remains. The two open areas between the three raised stone foundation walls were passageways used by horse-carts and trucks where they were filled with sorted stone for transport, to be sold primarily for road beds.

On top of the kiln hill is the stone base, the only remains of the brick boiler chimney (see attached historic photo). Nearby, to the southeast, is the only remaining section of the large complex of sheds that housed the grinder, toolshed, packing and shipping equipment. The remaining shed, here called the Blacksmith's Shed because it contains what appears to be a blacksmith's forge (Bob Handley interview, 9/10/04), consists of stone foundation walls enclosing a below-grade space with the forge. These walls support a low, partially collaspsed shed roof structure. The collapsed section of the roof, on the south end, appears to have covered a large ground-level room of unknown use. This low shedroofed structure can be seen in the attached ca.1946 aerial photograph, located immediately in front (west) of the large lime shed complex. Remains of the large shed complex, that appears in the historic photograph (see attached) on the east side of the Blacksmith Shed, are in the wooded area to the east. They consist of massive stone walls against the east side of the kiln hill, as much as 20 feet high, with concrete floors. An iron sheet-lined shoot runs from the rear of the Blacksmith Shed into the Grinder Shed area where the remains of the grinder equipment are still in place (see attached historic photo). There appears to be a small vaulted oven in the southeast corner of the collapsed part of the Blacksmith Shed with a drain possibly for slaking lime.

Located along the southern edge of the property, between the kiln and residential complexes, is the remains of the railroad spur over which coal was brought in and lime was transported out. A trestle raised on concrete piers stands in a wooded area. The raised trestle allowed deposition of the coal from the rail cars for storage. There was a coal storage shed in this area but is actual remains and location are not known. East of the trestle is the former site of the Luby House (now The Cottage) and a small barn for the work horses.

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below				
1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899 X 1900-1999 2000-	Agriculture Archeology X Architecture Art Commerce Communications community planning Conservation	economics education engineering entertainment/ recreation ethnic heritage exploration/ settlement	health/medicine X Industry Invention landscape architecture Law Literature maritime history Military	performing arts philosophy politics/government religion science social history transportation other:		
Specific dates	Ca. 1875-1950	Α	rchitect/Builder Unknow	'n		
Construction da	tes Ca. 1875 (kilns and log	house); ca. 1907 (Hand	ley House and Cottage)			
Evaluation for:						
	National Register	Mary	vland Register X	not evaluated		

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Statement of Significance

The Fountain Rock Lime Company complex, now known as Fountain Rock Park, is a significant remnant of the agricultural lime industry that flourished in Frederick County through the second half of the 19th century and into the first decades of the 20th century. In active operation from the 1870s until ca. 1950, the complex reveals the basic technologies involved in the agricultural lime industry throughout as well as the cultural landscape that developed around this primarily rural industry. The complex of buildings and structures is significant under National Register Criterion A as an example of the various residential, industrial, and transportation-related components that comprise an agricultural lime industrial complex.

The complex is potentially eligible under National Register Criterion D for the archeological information that may be preserved around the standing structures and associated ruins, as well as for prehistoric sites associated with the spring and its location near the Monocacy River. The 1991 MIHP documentation titled "Fountain Rock Lime Co. Quarry & Housing Survey District" noted:

The potential for archeological significance is apparent from the size of the remaining visible industrial structures. The Parks and Recreation Department's historical overview report contains a letter from Dennis Curry, of the Maryland Geological Survey, dated 27 April 1987, in which he suggests that the possibility exists of prehistoric sites in the area from the early Archaic (8,000 B.C.) to Late Woodland (1600 A.D.) periods. Historic archeology may reveal the industrial history of the site more clearly, since the report contains references to steam-powered mills, water pumps, railroad spur utilization for transportation of bagged lime, hoists, and blasting and drilling operations, all of which required structures, of which no trace is visible.

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However, the 1995 Dames & Moore report, "Fountain Rock Park Lime Kiln: Summary Report of Archeological Monitoring of Kiln Stabilization," stated in their "Recommendations" section on page 23:

1) Monitoring of the kiln restoration, walkover reconnaissance of the entire Park, and shovel testing revealed a very limited potential for subsurface archeological resources from either the historic or prehistoric periods. The primary resources of the Park are the above ground structures and their remaining machinery. Therefore, no further archeological investigations are recommended, except in the area adjacent to and associated with [the] lime kiln facilities.

Historic Context

Long the heart of the great mid-Atlantic wheat belt, central Maryland saw the decline of the grain industry as Mid Western grain farms began to dominate the markets through the second half of the 19th century. The growing competition from Mid Western grain resulted in Maryland sharing a smaller percentage of the whole amount of grain produced in the US. In response, Maryland farmers scrambled to improve their land, increase production, and modernize their processing facilities. The first mixed chemical commercial fertilizers manufactured in the United States were marketed in Baltimore in 1849.² In mid Maryland the effort paid off, as the rich lands in the central part of the state continued to provide value and income for farmers. Despite increased competition from the Mid West throughout the period, Frederick, Carroll and Washington Counties maintained their agricultural base and continued to lead the state in corn and wheat production.³

Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product, reflect the changing agricultural scene: in 1860 the list included 1) Flour and Meal; 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers [emphasis added]; and 5) Cotton Goods.⁴

In Frederick County, the limestone bedrock and the presence of both Baltimore and Pennsylvania railroad lines, provided the basic elements for widespread development of the industry through the second half of the 19th century. The following context of lime production in Frederick County was prepared by Frances Robb for the Catoctin Center for Regional Studies (March 2003, draft):

The largest and most concentrated lime production [in west-central Maryland] took place in Frederick County. Virtually throughout the county lime kilns and burners operated, from property that became Fort Detrick, to kilns near Walkersville, lime was burned throughout the county. In Frederick County, the lime industry was dominated by two large companies, LeGore and M.J. Grove, although there were additional sizeable

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firms also working in the county, including S.W. Barrick and Sons and Shank and Etzler Lime Company.⁵

George Smith was credited as being the first in Frederick County to burn lime using coal, something he began in 1855. However, when geologist G.W. Featherstonaugh traveled through Frederick County in 1844 he commented that local farmers were beginning to use the local limestone "as a manure." By 1860, there were twenty-one lime kilns in Frederick County. At that time, one third of the kilns were located along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line, including the ones that named the town of "Lime Kiln."

This southern section of the country had the largest concentration of lime kilns, including the plant of M.J. Grove Lime Company. Manassas J. Grove purchased land in Lime Kiln in 1859-1860, but the company expanded in 1889, when it merged several operations together and bought large kilns on the B&O line. By the 1940s, the company was capable of crushing 125 tons per hour, and had twelve pot kilns, that produced 100 tons of lime per day. In addition to the agricultural lime, the company also produced mason's lime, crushed stone and concrete and cinder blocks.⁷

Other large lime companies in Frederick County included the LeGore Lime Company. Opened in 1861, the plant had at least two quarries, the northern quarry produced a higher quality of lime. In the 1940s, the plant had a production capacity of 100 tons per day. As the lime market was seasonal, large lime plants included large storage facilities, so lime could be shipped as needed.⁸

S.W. Barrick and Sons began in 1874, as a local plant, selling lime from its three pot kilns to local farmers. This family corporation enlarged the plant to 20 pot kilns, and started shipping on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The plant reached a capacity of 110 tons daily, and while specializing in agricultural lime, it branched into stone crushing by the 1940s.⁹

Other plants included the Schley Lime Works, east of Frederick on the old National Pike. Also, near Walkersville, Stoner and Powell mined from the Gore limestone formation at Fountain Rock, where eight mixed feed kilns burned the lime. Shank and Etzler Lime Company also worked in the Gore limestone at the west end of the county fairground. There, six mixed feed kilns produced lump, pulverized and hydrated lime. Evereet V. Moser received lime from a quarry near Keedysville in Washington County, although his four pot kilns were located in Bolivar, Frederick County. 10

At the beginning of the twentieth century a historian wrote "In Frederick County lime is king," and in this region some of the largest lime plants in the state of Maryland were found. Furthermore, Maryland was one of the leaders in the production of lime in the 1930s and in 1946 Maryland produced 19 per cent of all agricultural lime made in the

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country. Although there was a consolidation trend in lime companies during the early years of the twentieth century, as nationally the number of plants shrunk from 1,073 in 1910 to only 267 firms twenty-five years later. In Frederick County, the larger firms all continued operations into the 1960s. In spite of the abundance of local limestone, it was of uneven quality, and the local lime producers tended to be non-selective in their use of all lime. This meant, in general, they produced a lower quality of lime, best used in agricultural purposes, but also that they had less need to make technological upgrades. Therefore, the older style pots and mixed feed kilns were adequate for their lime production. ¹¹

Table #3--Lime Manufacturers, 1903 [Frederick County]¹²

Larger Lime and Crushed Stone Companies
Samuel W. Barrick & Sons, Frederick
The John W. Tabler Lime and Stone Co., Frederick
LeGore Combination Lime Co., Woodsboro
M.J. Grove Lime Co., Lime Kiln and Frederick

Total # Employees: 282 Capital Invested: \$230,500

Value of Total Products: \$126,000 Annual Wages: \$59,600

Smaller Lime and Cement Companies

Isaac E. Strine, Woodsboro

Chas. F. Crawford, Adamstown
O.J. Keller Lime Company, Buckeystown
Ceresville Lime Kiln, Frederick
Frederick City Lime Company, Frederick
Gilmor Schley, Frederick
David K. Cramer, Mt. Pleasant
Daniel F. Roddy, Walkersville
Mt. St. Mary's, Walkersville
Fountain Rock Kiln, Walkersville
Glade Valley Lime Kilns, Walkersville
Chas. L. Hill, Woodsboro

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Resource History

In 1857, Adam Diehl purchased from George and Cornelia Potts, the 395-acre mansion-house farm developed by Edward Owings at the end of the 18th century. Located on parts of the well-known Glade Valley land tracts called *Dulany's Lot, Spring Garden*, and *Campbell's Camp*, as well as part of one of Lord Baltimore's manors known as *Monocacy Manor*, the land was among the most fertile in Frederick County, under lain with limestone and including an artesian spring called "Fountain Rock." The purchase price of over thirty-eight thousand dollars indicates how prime the farmland was, but also indicates that Diehl, at age 43, was numbered among the wealthy landowners of Frederick County. By 1870, Diehl described himself on the US Census as a "Retired Farmer" with \$70,000 worth of real estate. Diehl and his family emigrated from Pennsylvania. Six of his seven children were born in Pennsylvania, according to the census, including Adam [Junior], age 22, and Alice, age 20. Only the youngest, Whitfield, age 15, was born in Maryland.

Within the next ten years, Adam Diehl transformed the pastoral landscape of his farm to include an industrial limestone quarry and kiln complex. By 1872, the Frederick branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad passed through the farm on its way into Frederick. The 1873 Titus Atlas map of Frederick County, Mount Pleasant District, showed the track of the railroad passing through the Diehl farm, near the spring head, and an indication (with a dot) that a tenant or son's house was located nearby (see attached copy). Since no limekilns were indicated on the 1873 map, it was probably over the next several years that Adam Diehl began quarrying stone and construction of the eight-pot bank of kilns for burning lime on the western edge of the farm near the spring. By 1880, in addition to Adam Diehl, age 65, the US Census listed in successive, neighboring houses: John B. Pattingall (Pettingall), a 42-year-old "Stone Cutter," and his two brothers listed as "Labourer;" William Vanfossen, a "Labourer;" and Charles E. Baily, a 29 year-old "Lime Burner."

In 1890, Adam Diehl (Senior) divided his land, selling the "Home Farm" of 139 acres to his son-in-law Milton S. Zimmerman, who had married Alice Diehl. ¹⁴ To his son, Adam Diehl, Jr., he conveyed 15 acres, "known as the Lime Kiln property," and "priviledge [sic] to use the private road leading from the lime kiln...to and from the County road leading to the Retreat School House..." The property adjoined the house lot owned by William Vanfossen, one of the laborers at the kiln, "at the N.W. corner." The Pettingall family also owned an adjoining lot (81 square perches), so it appears that those employed at the Diehl lime kilns owned their own homes during this period. Presumably then, Adam Diehl, Jr. lived in a house located on the 15-acre parcel, possibly near the spring as indicated on the 1873 Atlas map, possibly in the log house still standing at that location today.

Adam Diehl, Jr. retired from the quarrying and lime burning business in 1897 when he sold "the Lime Kiln Property with additions thereto" to John W. Stimmel. The price for the now 20-acre parcel was \$2,000 plus the conveyance of a 100-acre parcel, previously part of the Diehl "Home Farm," to which Diehl, Jr. presumably retired. In 1898, Samuel E. Pettingall, described in the 1880 US Census as a "Labourer," sold the Pettingall house lot of 81 square perches to Stimmel. John Stimmel owned and operated the "Fountain Rock Lime Works" for ten years. Among his employees, according to a local

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newspaper article, were Clarence Strine, Eli Keeney, and Emory Pettingall. Among the Strine family, according to the 1900 US Census record, were four brothers, including Clarence, age 21, working in the capacity of "Stone Quarrier," as well as their father who was a "Lime Burner." The Strine's were listed on the census as tenants (renting their house).

In July 1907, John Stimmel sold the quarry and kiln property to Leonard E. Barrick for \$20,000. 19 Then in September 1907, Barrick sold the parcel for \$28,000 to Fountain Rock Lime Company, described as "Containing twenty-one Acres and thirty-five square perches of land...including horses, mules, carts, harness, steam-drill, boiler, quarry tools and private telephone line from Fountain Rock to Railroad Station at Walkersville, Md." The Company purchased two additional acres from neighbor Milton Zimmerman, son-in-law of the original developer of the kiln complex, Adam Diehl. 21 Barrick owned the property for ten years.

By 1910, the Fountain Rock Lime Company industrial complex was fully developed. The 1910 US Census record listed residents, not only by district, but also by the road on which they lived. Fountain Rock Road included twelve households, five of which were rental properties occupied by kiln employees. Among these were William Petticord and his son Henry, Samuel Eyler and his son Clarence, Calvin Kehne, Frank Tomas (Toms), and Roy E. Leatherman, "Lime Co. Manager." There were also several employees who lived in privately owned houses on the road including: Franklin Grimes, living in the home of his mother-in-law Amanda Green; Emory Pettingall, age 60, living in his brother Winfield Pettingall's house; and William Carmack with his wife, mother, and five children (see attached copies of 1910 US Census, "Fountain Rock Road").

In 1915, at age 16, Wilson T. Carmack (age 11 on the 1910 census) began producing watercress for sale in urban markets, leasing the Fountain Rock Spring pond from the Fountain Rock Lime Company. Carmack's father William grew up in nearby Walkersville, listed in the 1880 US Census in his father's household as "Willie," age 9. William's father, Willson Carmack, described himself as a "Jack of all Trades," an occupation apparently carried on by his grandson. In 1910, William Carmack was working at the Fountain Rock Lime Kilns as a "Lime Burner," and owned the house that his family, including his 11 year-old son Wilson, lived in on Fountain Rock Road. Wilson Carmack's Water-Cress Farm was a successful venture, and continued in operation until 1959.²²

Whether Leonard Barrick was part of the Fountain Rock Lime Company after his 1907 conveyance to the company was never stated in any of the land records. The Barrick family operated an agricultural lime "plant" in Woodsboro, "S.W. Barrick & Sons," and local tradition holds that the Barrick company purchased the Fountain Rock quarry and kilns to expand their production, although it is said that the kilns were found to be too small for their operation. Whatever the reason, in 1927, Leonard C. Barrick and William R. Cutshall took the Fountain Rock Lime Co. to court, forcing the sale of the property in 1928. Sold by Frederick County Sheriff William C. Roderick, the property "known as Fountain Rock Lime Quarries" was purchased by James E. Stoner and William D. Powell. The 1928 land record included a detailed description of the kiln complex:

^{1 &}quot;Fountain Rock Park Master Plan," Frederick County Parks and Recreation Commission, 1991, p. 4.

Name Fountain Rock Lime Company Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

...improved with a first class quarry containing abundance of lime of the very best quality, 8 lime kilns in first-class condition, Storage lime sheds, aggregating 13872 sq. ft., more or less, 1 large water pump, 1 lime grinder, 1 engine house and boiler room with a large steam boiler, 1 horse stable, 7 dwelling houses, a large stone crusher, first-class siding leading to lime sheds and coal bins, 1 pair of Fairbank scales, an incline from quarry to kilns, operated by first-class hoist...²³

The purchasers, Stoner and Powell, paid \$15,100 for the complex, significantly less than the \$28,500 paid by the Fountain Rock Lime Company in 1907.

The 1930 US Census gave a detailed account of the "Lime Quarries" employees who rented the seven dwelling houses on the kiln property purchased by Stoner and Powell in 1928. Listed on Fountain Rock Road were: Dory Martin, who paid \$3 a month for his house, and his sons Rolf and Raymond who were also employed there; Frank Toms, paid \$5 a month; Jacob Kauffman, and sons John and Merhl, paid \$7 a month; Raymond Kauffman, who paid \$7 a month, with boarder Norman Stiner; William H. (Hayes?) Luby, described as "negro," paid \$7 a month; William Chambers, also "negro," paid \$7 a month; and Charles Eyler, who paid \$3 a month for his housing (see attached copy). In 1932, Stoner and Powell sold Ernest Martin one of the house lots, and in 1936, sold another to Merhl Kauffman.²⁴

The 1930 census did not indicate who among the employees was the Lime Company manager as there had been in 1910. However, by 1936 Woodrow Handley was working as plant manager and moved his growing family into the tenant house on the south side of the lane (now called the "gray house" because of its gray asphalt shingle siding). Woodrow and Catherine (Teddy) Handley's son, Bob, was born in 1935 and grew up to the age of 15 in the Fountain Rock house. He and his mother, Teddy, in an interview with Fountain Rock Park naturalist Alice Nemitsas (Feb. 12, 1997), described life in the house. With no running water, water was hauled by Bob and his brother Jack from the Fountain Rock Spring every day. Teddy recalled lighting the "coal oil" (kerosene) stove in the kitchen every morning, raising chickens, hogs, and a garden of potatoes, beans, cabbage, and tomatoes. For additional family income, Woodrow Handley trapped muskrats at the spring pond, whose fur was reportedly especially fine from dining on Wilson Carmack's water-cress.

The 1995 Dames & Moore "Fountain Rock Park Lime Kiln: Summary Report of Archeological Monitoring of Kiln Stabilization," included a description of the kiln operation based on archeological observation, historic photographs (see attached), and informant interviews.

Limestone was quarried through the use of dynamite, steam-powered jack hammers, and hand tools. At the Fountian Rock site, the boiler for the steam, which also originally drove the winch, crushers, and grinder, was located northeast of the Kiln Hill. Only its limestone base remains, the tall brick stack having been razed. This structure is the unknown "6 x 6 stone column" referred to in the *Interpretation Report* (1993, p. 12), and verified by the 1946 photos and interview of Mr. [Woodrow] Handley.

At the crusher hopper, the stone was crushed, then taken up into the sorting shed via conveyor belt. A large cylindrical sieve, 18' long by 2 ½' in diameter, was turned by

Name Fountain Rock Lime Company Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

its geared end. The power for this apparatus was provided (presumably) by steam in the early years of operation, and later by electricity. Six graduated sections from ½" to 3" hold diameters comprised the sieve. Stone was fed into this revolving sieve where it was sorted into hoppers according to size. Horse carts were then brought into the passageways under the sorting shed. The carts were filled as they stood under the hopper chutes, and then taken up the path to the kilns. [Note: actually this stone was never burned in the kilns but instead sold for road beds. PSR&Assoc.]

At the top of the Kiln Hill, cars on the upper tracked area were filled with stone, and taken to each kiln silo where the stone was to be burned. Coal and wood were brought to the kilns in this manner also. The limestone was layered over already burning coal and the silos were filled with alternating coal-stone layers. Wood was used only for the initial fire, as the heat generated through a layer of limestone would ignite the next layer of coal (Sam Lokingbill, personal communication, 1994).

Coal for firing the kilns was brought to the site by the railroad to the south of the Park property. A siding was created along the main line and coal cars could be channeled to a trestle dump area. Steel under-track beams on poured concrete pylons supported coal cars as they dumped their loads from belly chutes while on the trestle...Coal was taken from this depository by horse cart (Web Smith, personal communication, 1994) to the kiln area where it was loaded into the cars for transport to and use in the individual kilns.

The kilns were large enough (heights up to 25') that bottom levels had cooled (Sam Lokingbill, personal communication, 1994) to permit removal of the cooked limestone while the top levels were still burning. This allowed the lime production to go on around the clock. Lime and burnt limestone were loaded into horse carts from the collection baskets in the kiln tunnels, and carried to the sheds located east of the kiln area.²⁵

Teddy and Bob Handley also described their memories of the workings of the quarry and kilns through the 1930s and 1940s. In the bottom of the kilns was the fire; layered first with wood to start the fire, then coke (coal) to make the fire hot. As the limestone burned it transformed to chalky chunks, which were removed from the bottom of the kiln after the firing. The company owned two horses that hauled the lime, or anything else that needed hauling, in two-wheeled carts to the grinder shed (see attached photo). Said Teddy Handley, there was "a hammer mill in there," where the lime was processed and bagged (Hayes Luby's job according to Bob) for agricultural application. Bob Handley recalled that the sorting cylinder was used to grade "blue stone" road gravel excavated from the quarry in addition to the limestone. During World War II, the Fountain Rock Lime Company lost most of its employees as the men went off to war. The Handleys remembered the German prisoners who were bussed-in to Fountain Rock and other nearby lime operations to work the kilns. The two attached site maps of the kiln complex and tenant housing were generated by Alice Nemitsas during several interviews with various former Lime Company employees.

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In 1946, Stoner and Powell, "trading as Fountain Rock Lime Company," conveyed the operation to Fountain Rock Lime & Brick Company, Incorporated. The company, describing itself in 1948 as "Manufacturers of Glade Valley Agricultural Lime," under the names "OLD RELIABLE Ground Burnt Lime," and "FOUNTAIN ROCK Hydrated Lime," bid on a contract with the City of Frederick for "Biofilter Stone" for the disposal plant. By 1950, the company was "limping along," according to Bob Handley, the same year that Woodrow Handley and his family moved away. Company account records reveal that purchases of bags for packaging processed lime and payouts for deliveries ended in 1950 and the property was advertised for sale in Washington and Baltimore newspapers. In 1957, John W. Quynn, owner of the quarry/kiln property, entered into a lease with his son John T. Quynn and Lee M. Buchanan for use of the Fountain Rock Spring (the part not still under lease with Wilson Carmack) for a commercial trout farm. The Fountain Rock Trout Farm was said to have been the first, and only at that time, "commercial trout fishing facility" in Maryland. In Maryland.

The trout farm continued as a successful operation until 1961 when the Town of Walkersville contracted to purchase the whole parcel as part of a water project from the Fountain Rock Lime and Brick Co., a contract that Walkersville commissioners never followed through with. The company, represented by Margaret Quynn, Vice President, and John T. Quynn, Secretary, sold the property in 1963 to the Fountain Rock Corporation. McKendree Fulks, who took over the Fountain Rock Corporation in 1975, and individual owner of the property after 1982 capped the spring and added the surrounding infill, completely changing the appearance of spring and its associated pond. It was also Fulks who moved The Cottage to its new location beside the Handley House on the south side of the lane and added the Meeting House (now Nature Center). In 1983, Fulks sold the Fountain Rock Spring, quarry and kiln property to the Frederick County Board of County Commissioners.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Ballard, Wilson T., "Interpretation Report Lime Kiln Ruins Fountain Rock Park," 1993.

Dames & Moore, "Fountain Rock Park Lime Kiln: Summary Report of Archeological Monitoring of Kiln Stabilization," 1995.

Inventory No.

F-8-126

Frederick County Land Records, Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, MD.

Nemitsas, Alice, Fountain Rock Park vertical files, Fountain Rock Park, Frederick County, MD.

US Population Census Records, Heritage Quest online database.

Wallace, David, and Margaret Quynn, personal files.

William, T.J.C., History of Frederick County Maryland, Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, reprint of 1910 edition.

10. Geographical Da	1	0.	Ged	oar	ap	hi	ca	ID	af	ta
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Acreage of surveyed property	22.5 acres	_	
Acreage of historical setting	22.5 acres	_	
Quadrangle name	Walkersville	Quadrangle scale	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary is defined by the property outline of the Fountain Rock Park shown on Frederick County tax map 58, parcel 59.

These are essentially the historic boundaries of the Fountain Rock Lime Company, minus the two parcels sold out in 1932 and 1936.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title Edie Wallace, historian	
organization Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc.	date 22 September 2004
street & number1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300	telephone 301-739-2070
city or town Hagerstown	state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust

DHCD/DHCP

100 Community Place

Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

410-514-7600

Name Fountain Rock Lime Company Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

² Rasmussen, Readings, p. 86.

³ Ibid. p.397 and 497. Information in this paragraph is contained in Paula S. Reed & Assoc., An Agricultural History of Mid-Maryland, (2003-2004), pp. 88-90.

⁴ Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p.

483,484.

⁵"Environmental Management 4.9 Historical and Cultural Resources," [article on-line] (accessed 5 September 2002); available from http://

www.detrick.army.mil/detrick/usag/ipo/em/afmesaEA/afected.cfm; Internet; Maryland, The Physical Features of Carroll County and Frederick County, 138.

⁶ G.W. Featherstonaugh, <u>Excursions Through the Slave States</u> (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1844), 12; <u>Business Guide of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway</u>, (Baltimore: Sherwood and White, 1860), 30; US Census Bureau, <u>Non-Population Schedules</u>, <u>Products of Industry 1860</u>, Frederick County, Maryland, roll #16. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives, Washington, DC.

⁷ Williams, <u>History of Frederick County, Maryland</u>, 1187; Maryland, <u>The Physical</u> Features of Carroll County and Frederick County, 138-139.

⁸ Maryland, The Physical Features of Carroll County and Frederick County, 136-137.

⁹ Maryland, The Physical Features of Carroll County and Frederick County, 137.

¹⁰ Williams, <u>History of Frederick County, Maryland</u>, 1354; Maryland, <u>The Physical</u> Features of Carroll County and Frederick County, 138.

Association of American Railroads Committee for the Study of Transportation, <u>Lime</u>, <u>Plaster and Plaster Products</u> (np: Association of American Railroads, 1946), 7, 20, 60, 76-77; Maryland Geological Survey, <u>The Mineral Industry of Maryland</u>, (Baltimore: 1967), 7-8; Maryland, The Physical Features of Carroll County and Frederick County, 134.

As cited in Robb 2003, Maryland, Bureau of Statistics and Information, <u>Twelfth</u> Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland 1903 (Baltimore: 1904),

194-198, 211-219, 259.

¹³ Frederick County Land Record (FRLR), Liber ES 9, folio 406.

¹⁴ FRLR, Liber WIP 11, folio 487.

¹⁵ FRLR, Liber WIP 11, folio 487; the right-of-way was granted in 1891, Liber WIP 11, folio 731. Other parts of the part of the "Home Farm" were sold to other people; a 100-acre parcel was eventually conveyed to John Stimmel who later exchanged the parcel with Adam Diehl, Jr. for the Lime Kiln property.

¹⁶ FRLR, Liber JLJ 16, folio 61. The additional 5 acres came from the right-of-way and a 4-acre parcel purchased by Diehl, Jr. in 1896 from Mary G. Levy, adm'x of Charles V. Levy

¹ Dames & Moore, "Fountain Rock Park Lime Kiln: Summary Report of Archeological Monitoring of Kiln Stabilization," 1995, p. 5.

Name Fountain Rock Lime Company Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

(JLJ 14, folio 196).

¹⁷ FRLR, Liber DHH, folio 370.

¹⁸ "100 Years Ago, February 3, 1903," unattributed newspaper clipping (probably the Frederick News-Post), n.d. (probably February 2003), vertical file, Fountain Rock Park.

¹⁹ FRLR, Liber 281, folio 134.

²⁰ FRLR, Liber STH 280, folio 270. The same description was given in the Stimmel to Barrick deed previous.

²¹ FRLR, Liber STH 280, folio 484.

22 "Wilson T. Carmack, Water-Cress Farm at Fountain Rock Lime & Brick Co., Inc.," story-board by Carrie Carmack on display at Fountain Rock Park.

²³ FRLR, Liber 366, folio 2.

²⁴ FRLR, Liber 385, folio 539 (Stoner/Powell to Martin); Liber 407, folio 102 (Stoner/Powell to Kauffman).

²⁵ Dames & Moore, 1995, pp. 8-10.

²⁶ FRLR, Liber 454, folio 336.

²⁷ David Wallace and Margaret Quynn, "Fountain Rock" personal files.

²⁸ Account book, Wallace and Quynn, personal files.

²⁹ Newspaper advertisement, ca.1958, Wallace/Quynn files.

³⁰ Frederick County Equity Case, "Fountain Rock Lime and Brick Co., Inc. vs. The Burgess and Commissioners of Walkersville," Wallace/Ouynn files.

³¹ FRLR, Liber 681, folio 616 (Fountain Rock Lime & Brick to Fountain Rock Corp.); Liber 1180, folio 648 (Fountain Rock Corp. to Fulks); Liber 1210, folio 78 (Fulks to FR Co.).

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

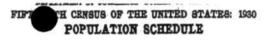
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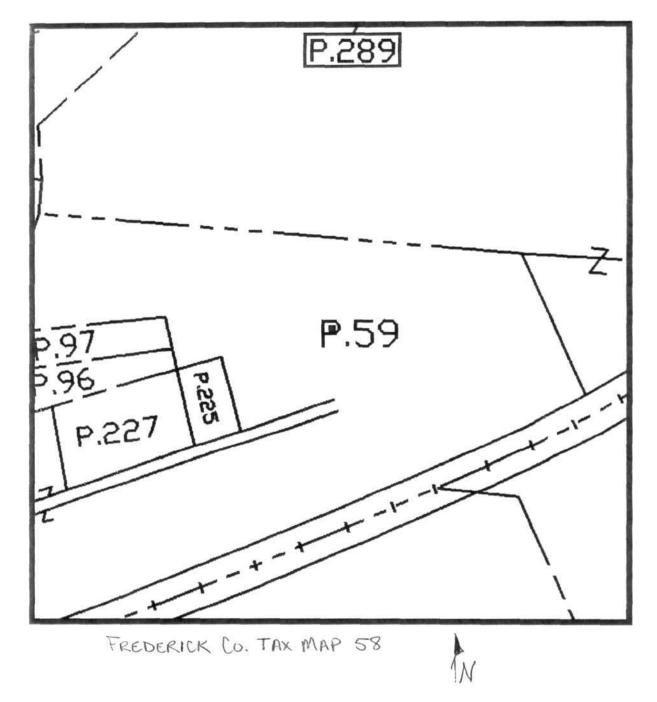
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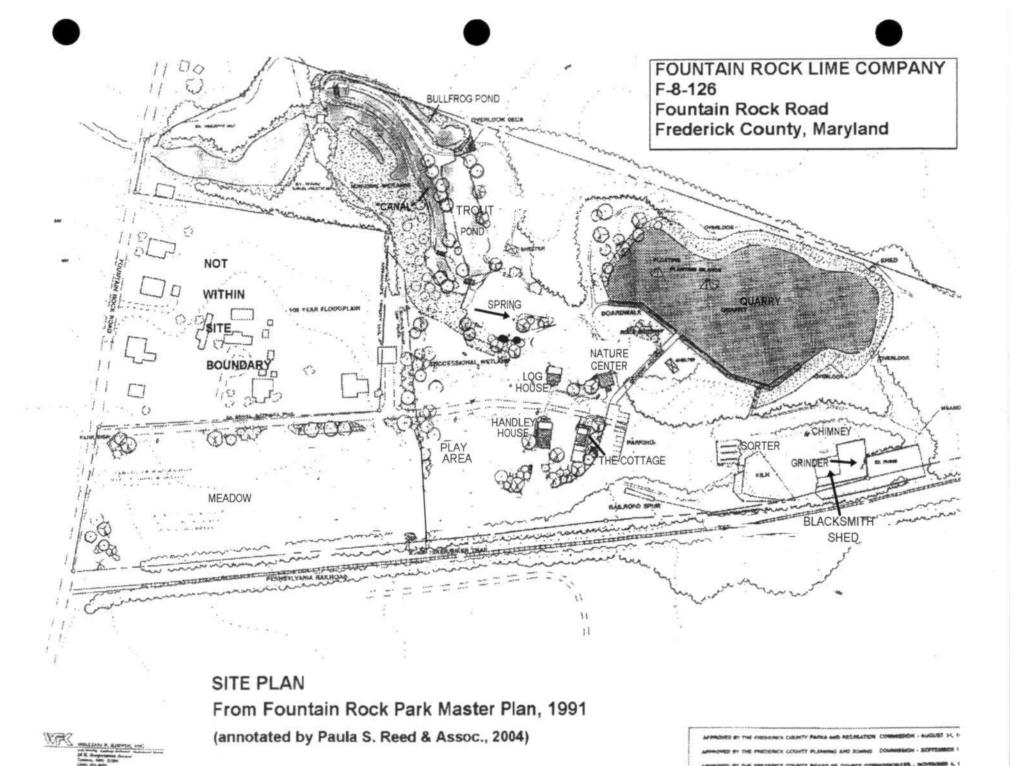
Alice Nemitsas during interview (mr. Handley said) Drawn by Alice Nemitsas during interview with Woody Handley, 1983 Fountain Rock Lime Kiln, F-8-126

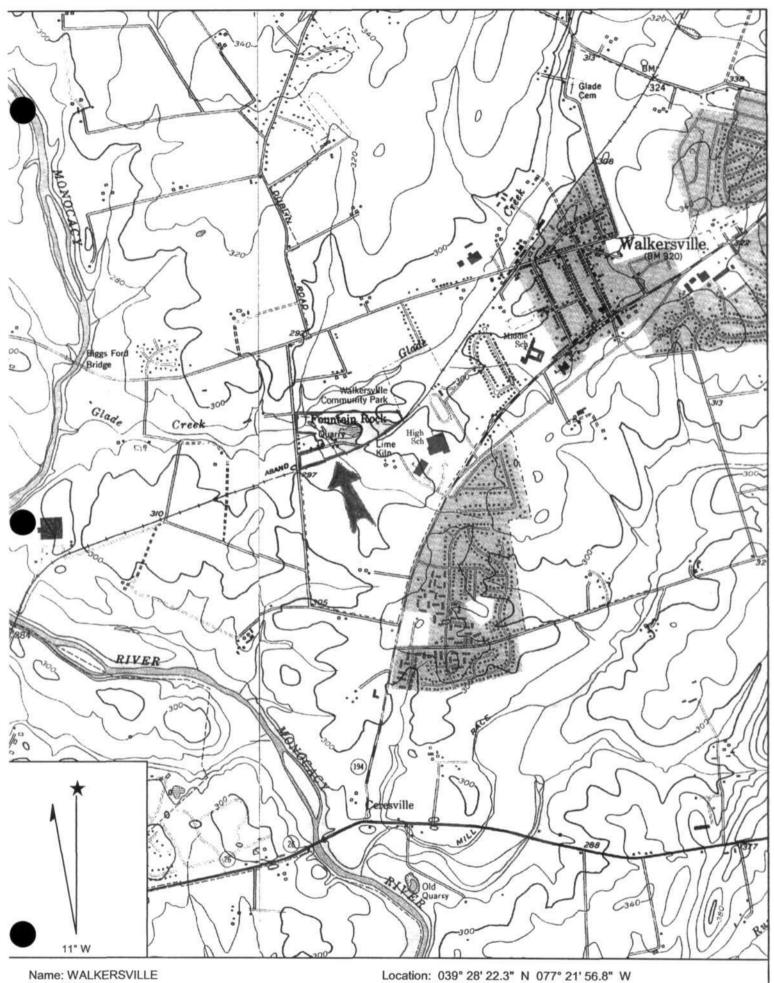
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Foundain Rock Spring Road



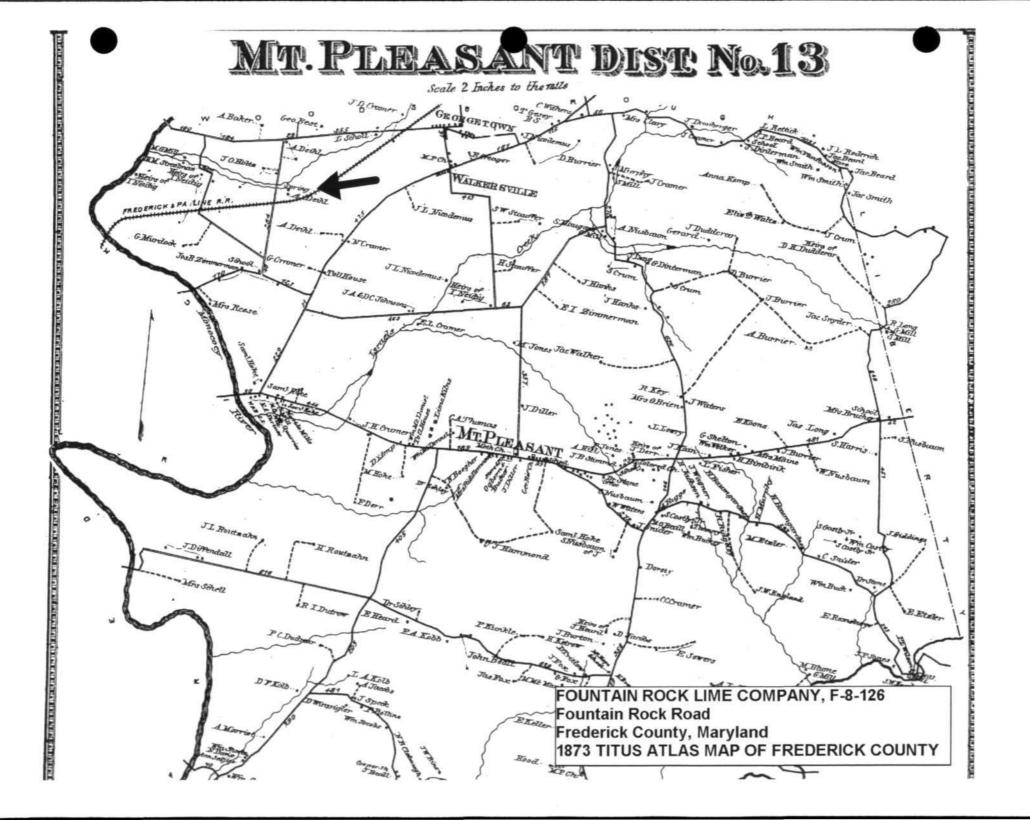
FOUNTAIN ROCK LIME CO. F-8-126 FOUNTAIN ROCK ROAD FREDERICKLO., MD





Date: 8/24/2004 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet Location: 039° 28' 22.3" N 077° 21' 56.8" W Caption: Fountain Rock Lime Co.

F-8-126



F-8-126

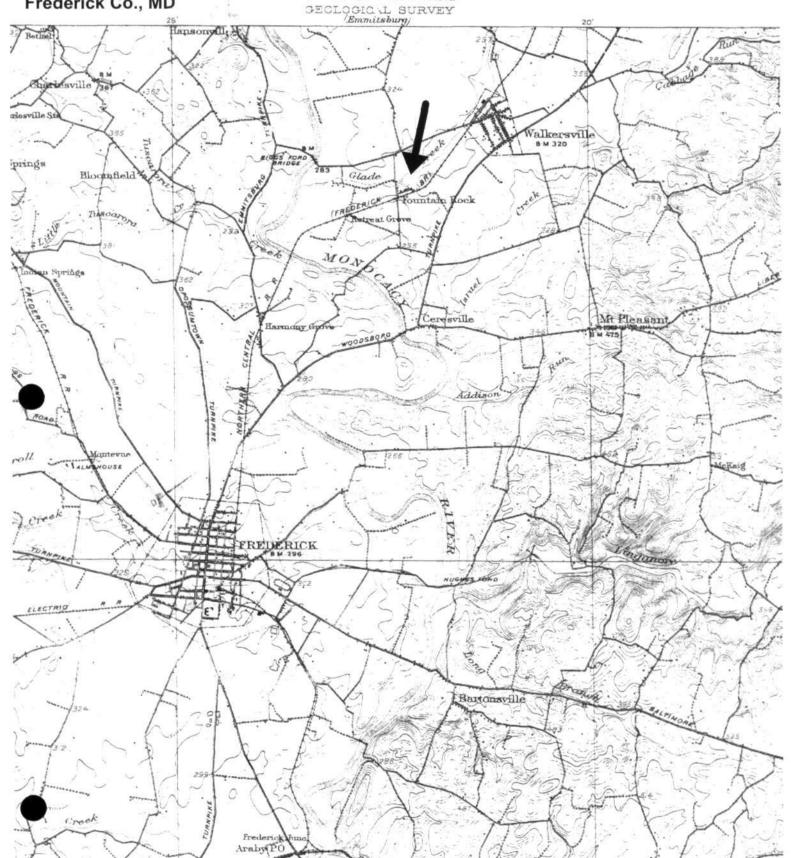
Fountain Rock Lime Co.

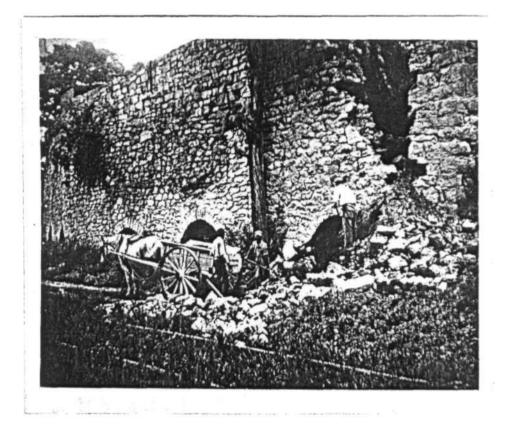
Frederick Co., MD

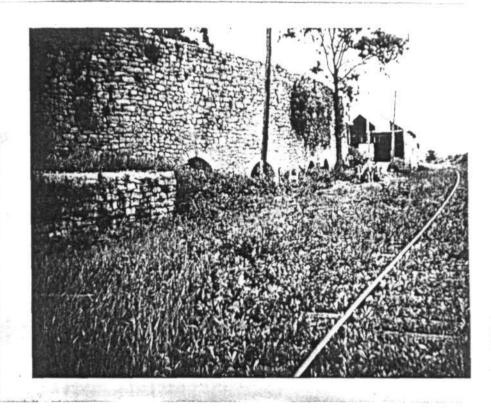
TOPOGRAPHY

STATE OF MARYLAND

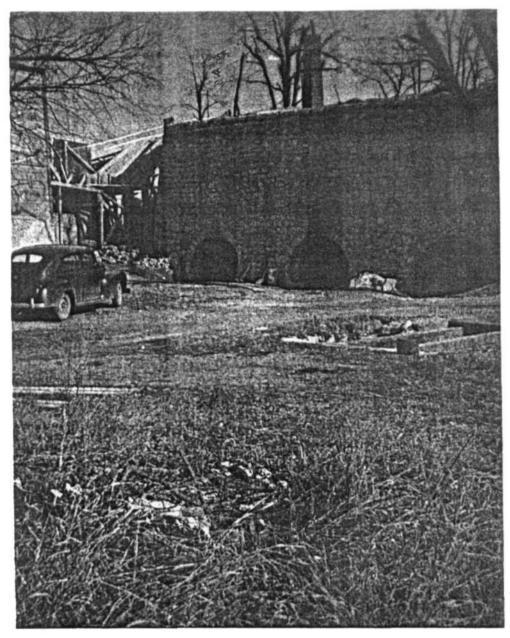
1909/1922 USGS Ijamsville Quadrangle



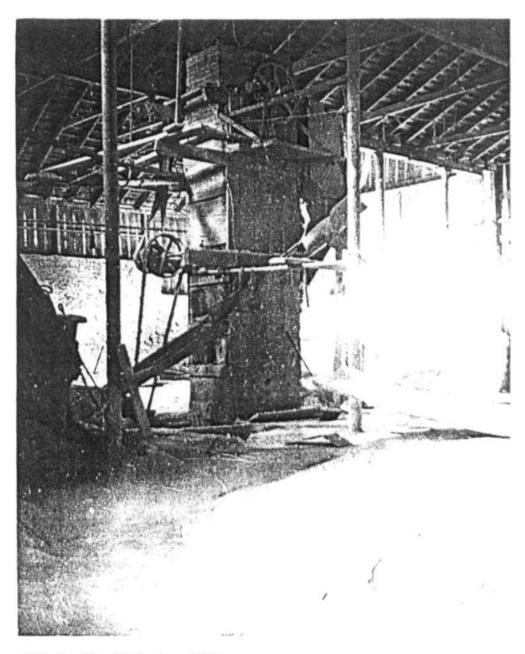




South bank of lime kilns, view west (top) and view east (bottom), 1946. Note horse and two-wheeled cart. (courtesy Margaret R. Quynn)



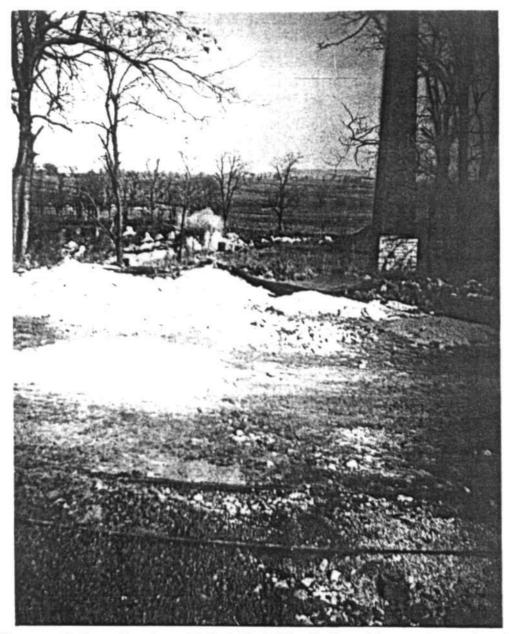
West bank of lime kilns, view east, 1946. (courtesy Margaret R. Quynn)



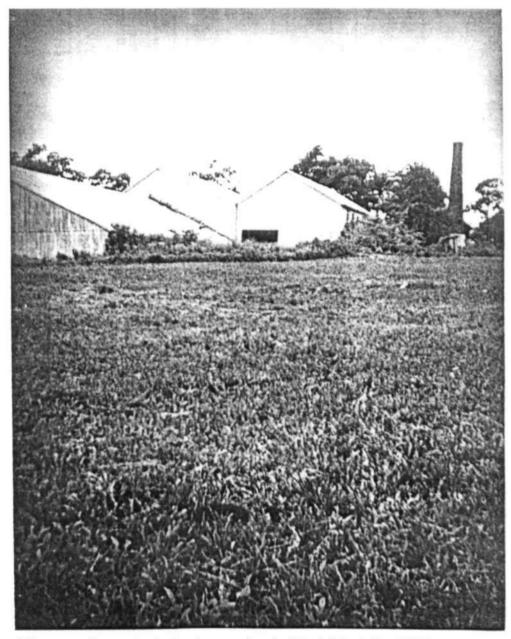
Grinder Shed interior, 1946. (courtesy Margaret R. Quynn)



Crusher/Sorting Shed, view southwest, 1946. Hopper machinery is in the foreground. (courtesy Margaret R. Quynn)



View north from the top of kiln hill, 1946. Boiler chimney is on the right. (courtesy Margaret R. Quynn)



View southwest of shed complex behind kiln hill, 1946. (courtesy Margaret R. Quynn)







F-8-126 Fountain Rock Line Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MDSAPO Entrance lane, view &



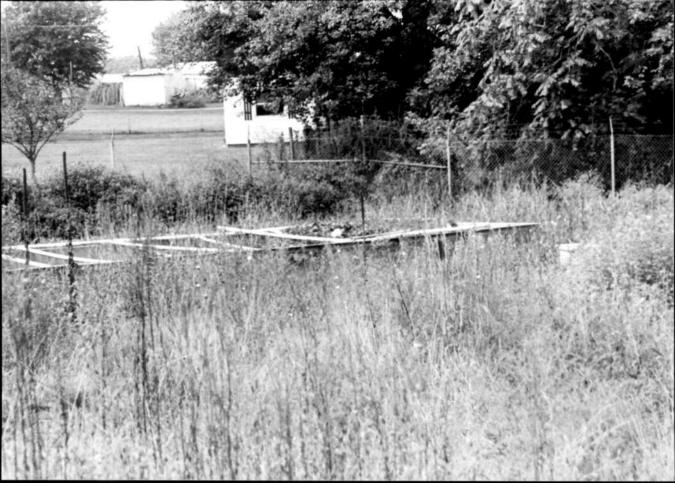
F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PS Reed MDSHPO Entrance lane, view NW toward private house lots



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co. MD PSReed MDSAPO Spring area, concrete trough with conduits from springhead, view S



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co. MD 8/04 PSReed MOSHPO Springarea, trout pond, view N from Send



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co Frederick Co., MD PSReed MDSHPO Spring area, view W from concrete trough, of former location of the Wend of the Spring Pond where water cress was grown



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD PS Reed MDSAPO view W of Playground equipment from rear(s)



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Line Co. Fredericle Co., MD PSReed MOSHPO Handley House, N elevation, view S



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Line Co. Frederick Co, MD 8/04 PSReed MDSHPO The Cottage, E and N elevations, view SW



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MOSHPO The Cottage, Wand S elevations, view NE



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MDSHPO The Cottage, interior, 1st floor, view SW 10/5C



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MDSHPO Log House, Wand S elevations, view NE



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co-Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MDSHPO Log House, S elevation, view N 12/50



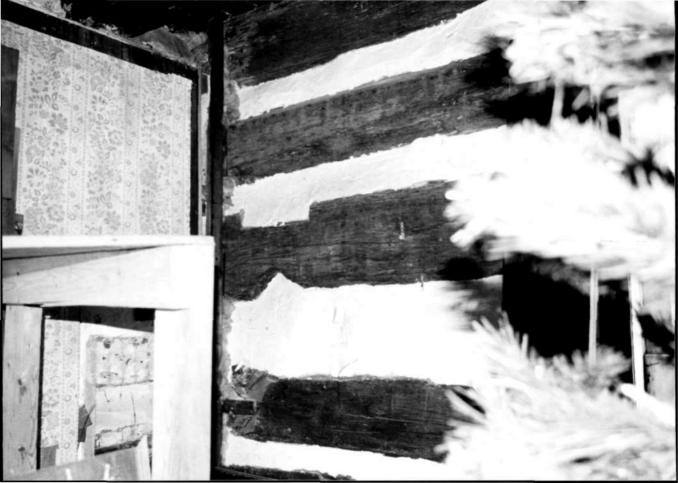
F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MOSHPO Log House, S and E elevations, view NW



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MDSHPO Log House, E gable detail



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MDSAPO Log House, N elevation, view S



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MOSHPO Log House, interior, 1st floor, re-used log detail



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., IND PSReed MDSH PO Log House, interior, 1st Floor, E wall fireplace



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 2/04 PSReed Log House interior, 12 Floor, N wall detail of whitewashed logs and lath + plaster



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MOSHPO Log House, interior, 1st floor, N wall, plaster layer detail



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MDSHPO Log House interior, Stair wall detail



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MDSAPO Log House, interior, 2nd floor, view toward sw showing original partition walls



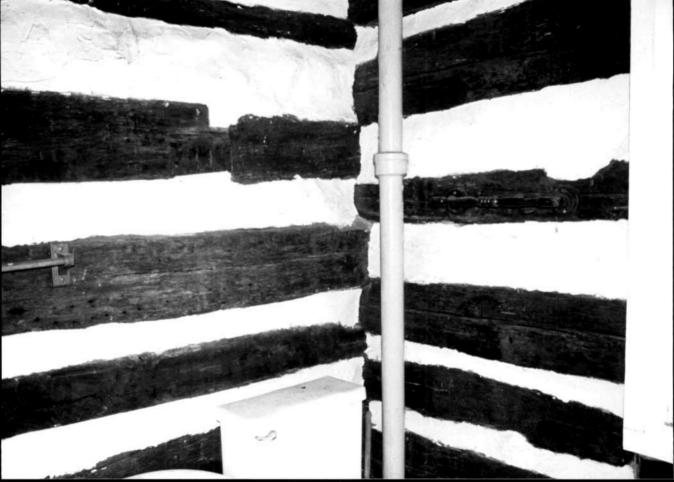
F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MDSHPO Log House interior, 2nd floor, detail of tongue-in-groove partition wall 22/50



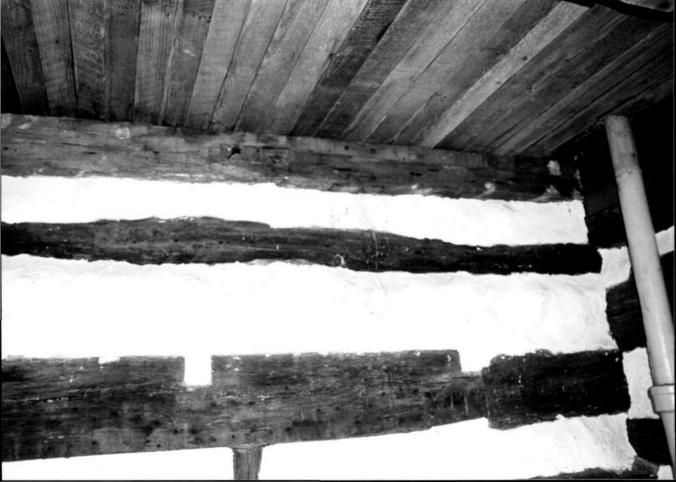
F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co-Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PS Reed MDSHPO Log House, interior, 2nd floor, ceiling detail showing whitewashed joists + Floorboards and later lath + plaster 23/5C



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MOSHPO Log House, interior, 2nd floor, SW chamber, view to SW corner (note: ceiling alteration is recent)



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Line Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PS Reed MOSAPO Log House; interior, 2nd floor, bathroom, view to SE corner 25/50



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co-Frederick Co., MD PS Reed MOSHPO Log House, interior, 2nd floor, bothroom, ceiling and re-used log detail



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MDSHPO Log House interior, 2nd floor, beaded board and batten door to attic stairs



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MOSHPO Log House interior, attic, framing detail, NE COVINER 28/50



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PS Reed MDSHPO Log House, N elevation siding within rear (N) enclosed porch 29/50



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MOSHPO Quarry, now filled w/ water, view E



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co. MD PSReed MOSHPO W elevation of Kilns, view E



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co. MD PSReed MOSHPO S elevation of kilns, view E 32/50



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co. MP 8/04 PSReed MOSHPO detail of horse cart parked inside a kiln



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Cime Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MDSHPO time Kilns, top of Kiln hill, view W toward The Cottage.



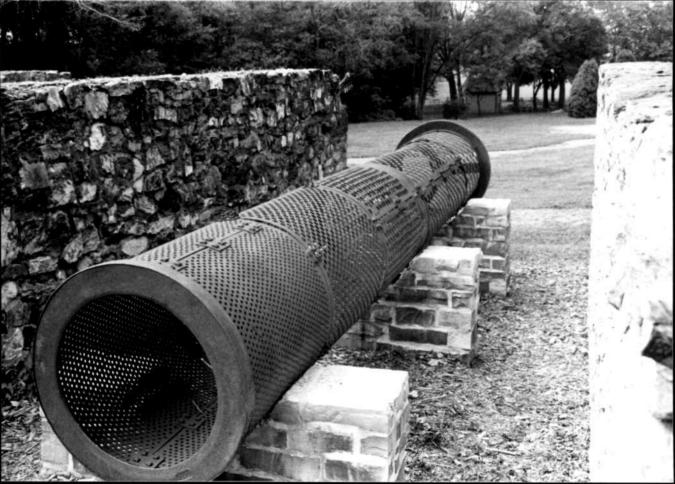
F-8-126 Fountain Rock Line Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MOSHPO Lime Kilns, interior view of kiln pot from above



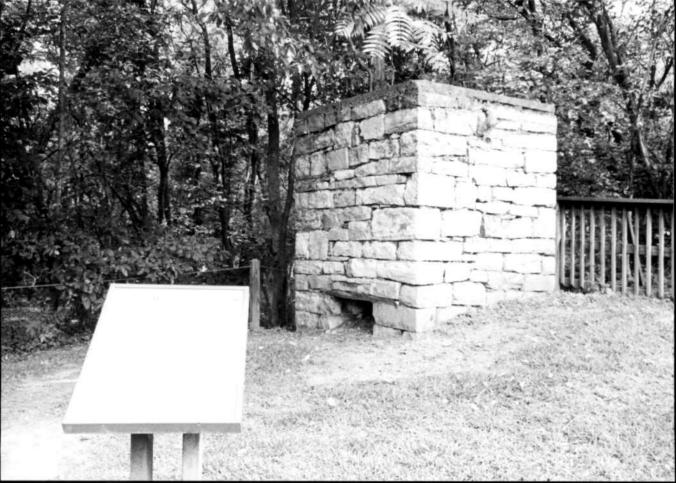
F-8-126 Fountain Rock Line Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MOSAPO Sorting Shed foundation walls, view SE, W elevation of Lime Kilns in background



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MDSHPO Line Kilns, W elevation, view S, concrete hopper foundation in left Foreground 37/50



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MDSHPO detail of sorter sieve view SW



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MOSAPO Boiler Chimney foundation, view NE



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MOSHPO Grinder Shed, view W



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co, IND PSReed MOSAPO Lime Shed complex, view NW of northern-most room, toward roof line of blacksmith shed (left)



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Line Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MOSHPO Lime Shed Complex, remains of grinder equipment



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co. MD 8/04 PSReed MOSHPO Lime Shed complex, view SW of iron sheet-lined shute (on right) and vaulted oven (center)



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MDSHPO Lime Shed complex, view NW within Southernmost room showing S end of vaulted oven



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co, MD PSReed MOSHPO Lime shed complex, detail of S end of vaulted oven, note the haf-section pipe (drain?) on oven floor view SW



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Line Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MOSHPO Lime Shed complex, detail of vauted oven, view NE 46/50



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co, MD PSReed MDSHPO Lime Shed complex, view W showing SW corner of shed complex and SEcot kilns (collapsed) 47/50



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MASAPO Lime shed complex, view NE of loading area? behind (East) grinder shed section 48/50



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD 8/04 PSReed MOSHPO Railroad siding, coal trestle, view SW 49/50



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Frederick Co., MD PSReed MDSAPO Railroad siding, coal trestle, view E from below F-8-126
Fountain Rock Lime Co. Quarry & Housing Survey District Ca. 1870; 1900-1941
Walkersville, Maryland
Frederick County, Maryland
Private

The Fountain Rock Lime Quarry Company and Housing is a former rural industrial complex built in the first decade of the 20th century and consisting of a water-filled quarry pit, the ruins of a six-oven lime kiln, a circa 1870 log house and two frame hosues, used as company housing at the quarry site. Currently a County park with potential for development as a recreational and educational site, the quarry site also has the potential for historic and prehistoric archeological information. A master plan for its development has been drafted including fishing, nature trails and wildlife habitat study as well as interpretation of the historical character of the quarry and subsequent uses of the site.

Survey No. F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Quarry & Housing Survey District Walkersville, Maryland Frederick County, Maryland

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont (Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period: Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930 A.D. Modern Period 1930- Present A.D.

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning
Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

Resource Type: Category: District

Environment: Rural

Function & Use:
Domestic/single dwelling residence
Industry/Processing Extraction/extractive facility/quarry
Industry/Processing/Extraction/manufacturing facility

Known Design Source: None

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF

Survey No. F-8-126

Magi No.

DOE __yes x no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

4 Now		· ·		
1. Nam		eferred name)		
historic Foun	tain Rock Lime Comp	pany Quarry & Housin	g Survey District	
and/or common	Fountain Rock Par	rk		
2. Loca	ition	3		
street & number	Fountain Rock Spi	ring Road and Founta	in Rock Road	not for publication
city, town Walk	ersville	vicinity of	congressional district	5th
state Mary	land	county	Frederick	
3. Clas	sification			
Category X district building(s) structure site object	Ownership X public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered not applicable	X occupied unoccupied X work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum x park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	rty (give names ar	nd mailing addresses	of <u>all</u> owners)
name Board	of County Commissi	ioners		
street & number	Winchester Hall,	12 E. Church St.	telephone no	.:
city, town Fre	derick,	state	and zip code MD 21	1701
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Description	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc. Free	derick County Courth	ouse	liber
street & number	100 W. Patrick	St.		folio
city, town Fre	ederick		state A	MD 21701
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Historical Surve	ys
title Brinks	man/James Survey #6	506		
date 1970'	S		federal _X state	county local
epository for su	rvey records Marylar	nd Historical Trust		
city, town Cro	wnsville		state 1	MD

7. Description

Survey No. F-8-126

C	ond	i	ti	0	n	

___ excellent

___ deteriorated ___ ruins

__ unexposed

___ unaltered ___ x altered Check one

__x original site

__ moved date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Contributing Resource Count: 5

(Typed on separate sheet)

8	. S	ian	ific	an	ce
		- 23		-	

Survey No. F-8-126

Period prehisto 1400–1 1500–1 1600–1 1700–1 x 1800–1 x 1900–	499 archeology-historic 599 agriculture 699 architecture 799 art 899 commerce		law literature military music philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific da	ates Ca. 1870; 1900-1941	Builder/Architect		
	Applicable Criteria: <u>x</u> A and/or Applicable Exception:A		EFG	
I	Level of Significance: _	_nationalstate	x_local	
Prepare h support.	ooth a summary paragraph o	of significance and a	a general statement o	f history and

(Typed on separate sheet)

Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-8-126

Frederick County Parks & Recreation Dept., Fountain Rock Park Master Plan (Draft), 1991. Nemitsas, Alice, Historical Overview of Fountain Rock Park, November 12, 1990, Titus, C.O., Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

10. Geographica	al Data		
Acreage of nominated property 22 Quadrangle name Walkersville TM References do NOT comple	, Maryland	rences	Quadrangle scale 1:24000
Zone Easting Northi	ng	BZone	Easting Northing
		D F H	
	MAISTANTANTANTA		
concurrent with Tax Map 58	; Parcel 59	1752 ST	37/1
Concurrent with Tax Map 58	; Parcel 59	lapping state or county	county boundaries code
concurrent with Tax Map 58 ist all states and counties for p	; Parcel 59 properties over code code	1752 ST	37/1
ist all states and counties for pate 1. Form Prepai	red By	county	code
ist all states and counties for pate 1. Form Prepai ame/title Janet L. Davis, H	red By	county county s Surveyor	code
100000 NAX W 240 NAX 101 NA	roperties over code code red By istoric Site	county county s Surveyor oning Dept	code

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust Shaw House 21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DHCP/DHCD 100 COMMUNITY PLACE CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023 301-514-7600

Fountain Rock Lime Co. Quarry & Housing Survey District Survey No. F-8-126 Walkersville, Maryland Frederick County, Maryland

7.1 Description

The Fountain Rock Lime Company Quarry and Housing is an early 20th century rural industrial district of structures built about 1900-1910 including a large open quarry pit, now filled with water, a lime-burning kiln with six stacks and some associated stone foundations of demolished industrial structures, a log house with german exterior siding, and two frame dwelling houses, one with composition siding and the other with vinyl siding. The log house may predate the other structures by approximately 35-40 years. The site is now a county park and is the subject of a master plan for developing its recreational and educational potential. The park also includes a non-contributing meeting building built about 1976-80. The complex is located on the east side of Fountain Rock Road, from which an access road, Fountain Rock Spring Road, leads directly into the park gate. The dwelling structures and the meeting house are located on the north and south sides of the access road and the lime kiln is located about 30 yards east of the buildings. The quarry pit is just northeast of the houses, with covered picnic pavilions lining its southwest bank. The complex is bordered on the south by the former Frederick and entire Pennsylvania Railroad line, now the Maryland Midland Railroad line. Fountain Rock Park is located within the town limits of Walkersville, Maryland on its extreme western border.

The two principal features of the Fountain Rock Survey District are the quarry pit and the lime kiln. The quarry is about 1 1/2 acres in area and about 30 ft. deep. The spring which fills the quarry was noted on the Titus 1873 Map of Frederick County prior to the establishment of the quarry and lime operations. In the 1950's, a trout fishery was established in the old quarry property and several trout ponds are scattered about the site, principally northwest of the quarry and the dwelling houses. The kiln is a single rectangular, flat-topped stack of rubble stone with three arched fire openings on the east and west The County Parks and Recreation Department's historical background information on the lime works states that the operations included eight ovens, two of which have collapsed. Their location is not known at the time of this The stack is free-standing rather than built into a slope, due to the flat site of the quarry. The stone abutments, possibly foundations of the demolished stacks, just northwest of the kiln and the top of the kiln are overgrown with vegetation and grass, but the general outline of the kiln and the fire openings is cleared.

The housing is clustered near the end of the access road in the southwest corner of the site. The log house and the non-contributing meeting house are located on the north side of the road facing the two frame dwelling houses on the south side. The log house is a two-story structure with three bays on the first floor and two on the second story. A one-story porch shelters the center The exterior is covered with german siding and the foundation is The gable roof is covered by a standing seam roof. A single interior stone. brick chimney rises from the east gable end. The windows are 1/1. The door a glazed upper panel. The porch columns are narrow chamfered posts and the porch roof is covered with composition material. The rear elevation has a one-story shed addition with modern artificial siding. The building's log structure is apparent only by its general form and proportion. The Parks & Recreation Department's historical information identifies it as a log building, but does not date the structure. Since logs would be unusual in the first decade of the 20th century as a structural material, it is likely that the house was a farm structure shown on the 1873 Titus Map as "A. Diehl", one of several in the vicinity of the quarry site. Adam Diehl was the owner of several farms in the area at the time.

Fountain Rock Lime Co. Quarry & Housing Survey District Survey No. F-8-126 Walkersville, Maryland Frederick County, Maryland

7.2 Description (continued)

The two frame houses on the south side of the road were probably built during the period 1900-1910. The westernmost has a similar plan and form to the log house, but is covered with composition siding. Many of the window openings are open or boarded and the sash appears to be missing. The house is unoccupied. The eastern house is occupied as the caretaker's quarters. It has a gable facade on the north side with a one-story porch and a three-bay first story elevation. The upper floor has only a single window on the north elevation. The exterior is covered with vinyl siding and the windows are 1/1 vinyl clad sash. The roof is standing seam metal.

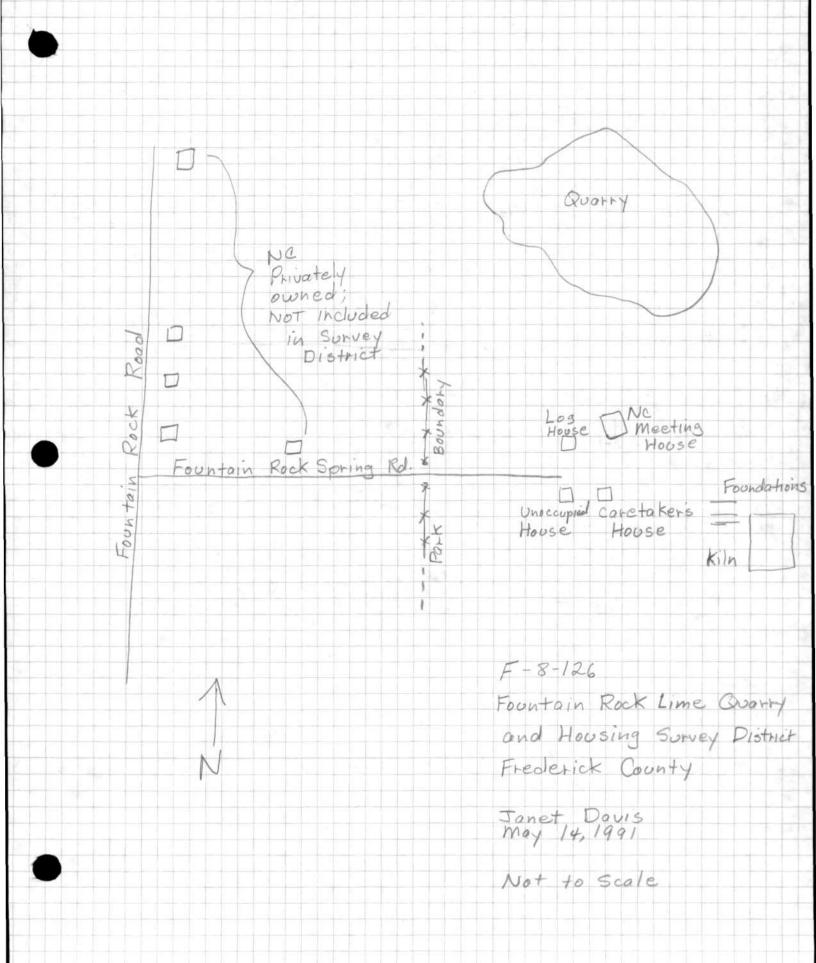
West of the park gate on Fountain Rock Spring Road and along the east side of Fountain Rock Road to the north are five privately-owned dwellings which appear to date from the first quarter of the 20th century. They may have some relationship with the period of significance of the quarry and kiln works, but this is undocumented at the present time. A future expansion of the Fountain Rock Survey District may be advisable if further research shows a clear connection between these properties and the quarry.

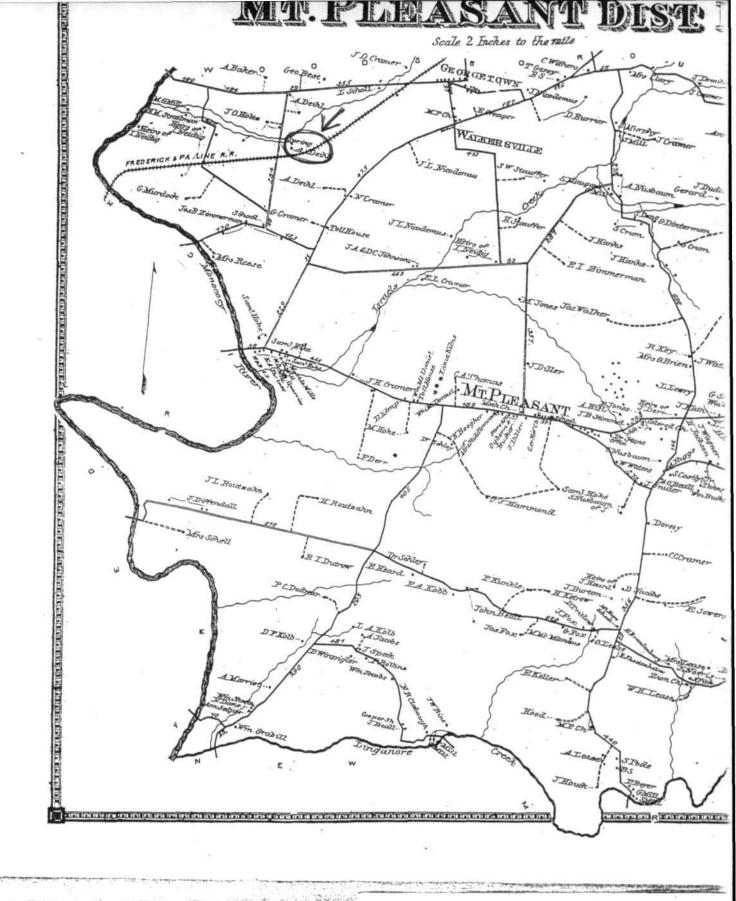
The potential for archeological significance is apparent from the size of the remaining visible industrial structures. The Parks and Recreation Department's historical overview report contains a letter from Dennis Curry, of the Maryland Geological Survey, dated 27 April 1987, in which he suggests that the possibility exists of prehistoric sites in the area from the early Archaic (8,000 B.C.) to Late Woodland (1600 A.D.) periods. Historic archeology may reveal the industrial history of the site more clearly, since the report to steam-powered mills, water pumps, railroad spur contains references utilization for transportation of bagged lime, hoists, and blasting and drilling operations, all of which required structures, of which no trace is The location of a blacksmith shop to be rebuilt as part of the master plan for the park is noted on the schematic plan, but no evidence is readily visible for its location and structural details. The plan shows it as located east of the kiln. Additionally, the historical overview suggests a possible whiskey still site, now collapsed, near the kiln which was used during the Prohibition period 1919-1932. The location is unknown at this time.

Fountain Rock Lime Co. Quarry & Housing Survey District Survey No. F-8-126 Walkersville, Maryland Frederick County, Maryland

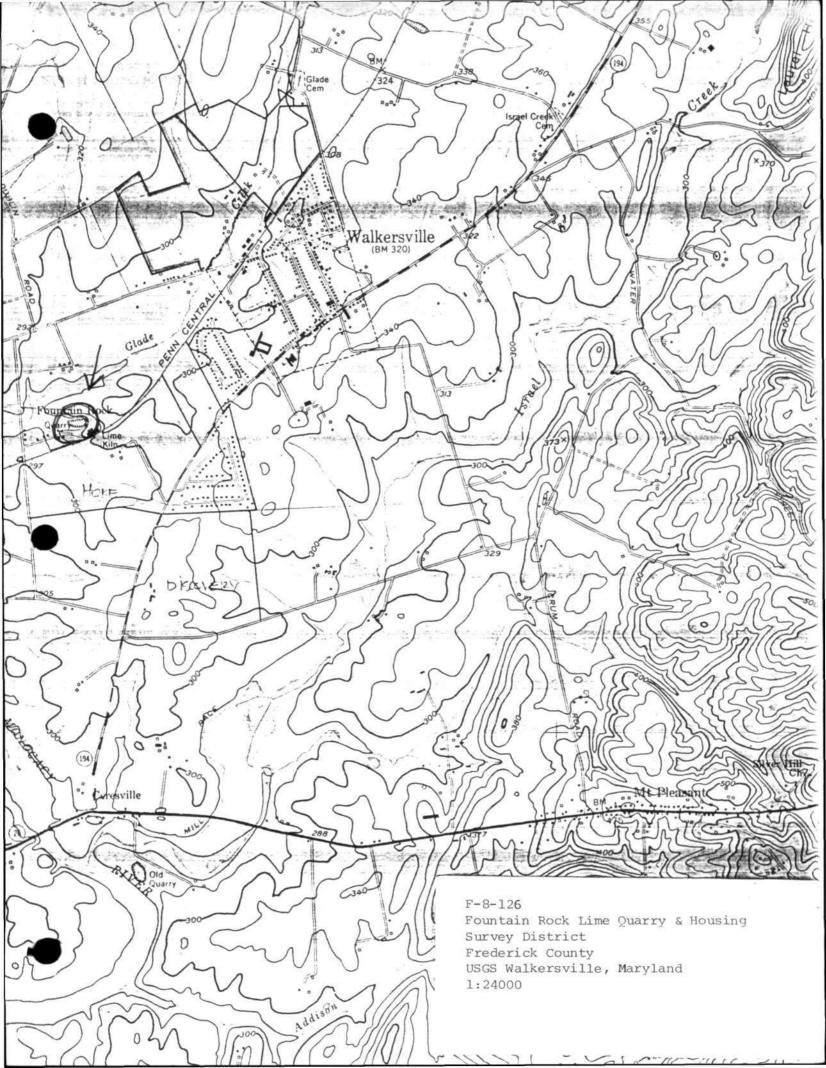
8.1 Significance

The Fountain Rock Lime Quarry and Housing Survey District is significant as an early 20th century rural industrial site related to the larger lime quarrying industry centered on the Legore area north of Woodsboro about four miles north of the Fountain Rock site. Begun in about 1907 by Leonard E. Barrick, son of S.W. Barrick, the founder of S.W. Barrick & Sons Lime Quarry near Legore in 1874, the Fountain Rock lime operation was meant to expand the main works' production, but it never achieved enough output, reportedly because of the small number of ovens. The Barrick Company sold the quarry to J.E. Stoner and W.E. Powell in 1928. The production of lime and brick continued until the late 1940's or early 1950's, but was increasingly superceded by trout farming and other uses from the 1940's. The potential for information about early 20th century lime industry operations in Frederick County is high, given the visible structures and the probable archeological remains. The Survey District is also although untested, for possible prehistoric archeological significant. potential centered in the period from 8,000 B.C. to 1,600 A.D. (early Archaic through Late Woodland) based on documented sites nearby. The presence of a log structure possibly of about 1870 in the group of company dwelling houses represents the architecture theme, as it indicates an earlier structure than the rest of the dwellings. The dwelling houses as a group may be compared with the company housing groups associated with the Barrick Lime Company and the Legore Quarry, some of which are of the same time period. The Fountain Rock buildings appear to be less unified in design and siting, suggesting the speculative nature of the lime operations in the early 20th century.



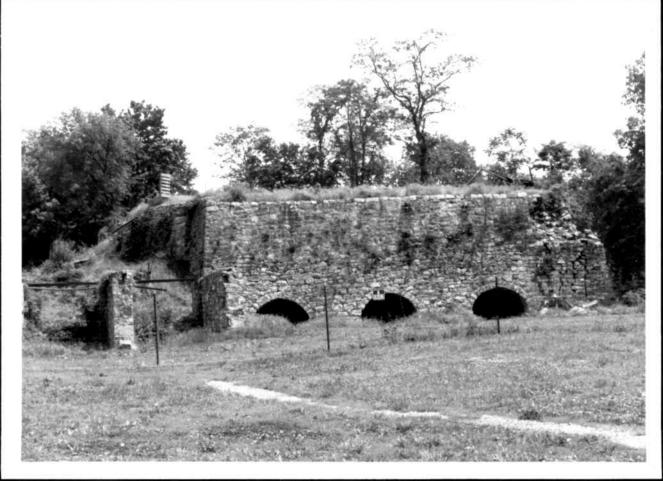


F-8-126
Fountain Rock Lime Quarry & Housing
Survey District
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873





F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Quarry and Housing Sorvey District Frederick County Photo: Janet Dovis May 1991 Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md. Quarry, general view



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Quotry and Housing Survey District Frederick County Photo; Janet Davis May 1991 Neg. loc .: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md. Lime Kiln, west elevation



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Quarry and Housing Survey District Frederick County Photo: Janet Davis Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md. Log house, South elevation 3/4



F-8-126 Fountain Rock Lime Co. Quarry and Housing Survey District Frederick County Photo: Janet Davis May 1991 Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md. Frome houses, northeast corner view